THE NEW CANADIAN

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Judgment Reserved in Deportation Case

Deportation of Hardship Cases Halted in U.S.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — All deportation proceedings against treaty merchants" and "hardship cases" concerning persons of Japanese ancestry will be halted pending final court and legislative action by Congress, according to the Pacific Citizen.

The decision was made known in a letter from Attorney General Tom C. Clark to Chairman John Lesinski of the House Immigration and Naturalization committee which was read to the full committee on July 10.

Clark's letter was in answer to a recommendation made earlier by Chairman Lesinski that deportation be stayed until Congress had an opportunity to study the situation.

Montreal Nisei to Meet GI Husband In Tokyo; Seeking Entry into U.S.

From the Pacific Citizen

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Congressional action to legalize the entry into the United States of the Japanese Canadian wife of Second Lieut. Makoto M. Kimura, now on duty with General MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo, will be sought by the National Japanese American Citizens League, Mike M. Masaoka, executive secretary, reported last week.

Mrs. Kimura, the former Seiko (Lucky) Inamoto of Vancouver, B.C., is now residing in Montreal. She will join her husband in Tokyo in September of this year but will be unable to accompany her husband back to his home in California when his period of service is terminated in 1947.

Although foreign-born wives of GIs are permitted to enter the U.S., Lieut. Kimura's wife is barred because she is a person of Japanese ancestry even though a citizen of Canada.

Lieut. Kimura asked the JACL to help in his predicament in a letter from Tokyo. He had previously interested Senator Knowland of California and Senator Magnuson of Washington in the case but had been able to receive only permission for his wife to join him in Japan.

Lieut. Kimura, a native of Fife, Wash., where he was born in Feb., 1924, is a veteran of 13 months of service in Australia, New Guinea, the Philippines and Japan. The Kimuras were married in Montreal on Feb. 21, 1946.

Privy Council Hearing Ends; Lord Simon Doubts Relevancy Of Requests for Repatriation

LONDON — The Privy Council reserved its judgment after a four-day hearing on an appeal against the Supreme Court of Canada ruling that the Canadian government had power to deport "undesirable" Japanese nationals and certain other persons of Japanese race. The hearing came to an end on July 19.

F. A. Brewin, Toronto lawyer, presented his case for the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians and the Saskatchewan government during the first 2½ days.

The argument centred around the question of whether or not the government had exceeded its authority, possessed under the War Measures Act, in the three orders-in-council providing for deportations.

Mr. Brewin argued that the authority was exceeded because the act authorized deportation in only a limited sense, and should be interpreted as applying only to aliens.

H. E. O'Donnell, K.C., representing the government, contended that the Governor-in-Council is authorized to consider deporting anyone from Canada "without distinction," but that it could also exercise discretion in each repon tation case, irrespective of the powers afforded him.

Said Mr. O'Donnell: "There are enabling orders. They do not necessarily have to be carried through. That is a matter for the discretion of the Governor-in-Council."

Mr. O'Donnell was assisted by Frank Gahan, London lawyer, and Gordon Wismer, Attorney-General for British Columbia.

Another argument advanced by Mr. Brewin was that the orders-in-council, even if they could be justified, could apply only in a time of emergency. Such an emergency, he stated, could not be said to exist on Jan. 1, 1946 (when Canada was no longer officially at war).

Mr. Wismer argued that the Japanese in Canada were a "type of citizen who did not give us full co-operation during the war," and who are not wanted back on the

(Continued on page 8)

Asks Definition Of "Japanese"

LONDON — "What constitutes a Japanese?" Viscount Simon, the lord chancellor, asked this question of Gordon Wismer, attorney-general of British Columbia, during the privy council hearing on the deportation appeal, according to Canadian Press reports.

Mr. Wismer argued that the Jap with a mother born in Japan and a father born in the United States was not regarded as full Japanese. He was speaking of men who were racially pure Japanese."

"I think Hitler might have termed persons Jewish whose ancestry was not entirely Jewish," said Lord Simon.

Placement Difficulties Facing Labour Officials at Moose Jaw

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Department of Labor officials here face two-fold problems in their task of relocating in self-sustaining employment the newly-arrived British Columbia Japanese, who have been transferred to the hostel at Moose Jaw.

The difficulties are seen to be first the limited prospects for employment in the predominantly agricultural economy of this province and secondly the physical and psychological handicaps of a large part of the groups placed here.

The intention is that as far as possible workers should be placed in jobs consistent with their past experience, and that casual labor of short duration should be avoided. Beyond the service trades such as restaurant employment, cleaning and pressing, and domestic work, however, opportunities are obviously limited. Some openings in Moose Jaw itself have already been opened up.

The alternative is farm employment, and officials are hopeful that this will prove the most successful outlet for family groups. The difficulty is that farming in Saskatchewan is markedly different from the sugar beet industry of neighboring provinces or orchard work in Ontario, where the needs of intensive cultivation have provided the basic demand for family labor.

In addition to these difficulties a major portion of the people transferred to the Moose Jaw hostel consists of families with numerous small children rather than of physically vigorous young men and women.

The balance consists of 125 men transferred from Angler internment camp who were unable to make up their minds when that camp was closed recently whether to repatriate to Japan or to go to work in Ontario. They exhibit the [illegible] mental handicaps left by their four years of imprisonment. [illegible] percentage are also well advanced in age. About 30 have [illegible] elected to return to Japan.

The hostel itself is located on Highway 2, about [illegible] miles south of Moose Jaw. [illegible] of the [illegible] Training Plan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] out of a total of [illegible] have been made available to the [illegible] Department of Labor by the Department of Transport. The RCAF, War Assets Administration, and Transport Department are in possession of the rest of the base.

A former provincial deputy minister of labor and reconstruction, W. W. Dawson, is supervisor and relocation officer of the hostel. Mr. Dawson has had extensive experience in governmental administration of this kind.

Constable W. Cowper, well-known to B.C. evacuees from New Denver, Slocan and Tashme, represents the R.C.M.P.

Buildings in which the evacuees are housed are airy, green-painted, insulated air force barracks, considerably superior to army training camps. Single men live in two roomy barracks for enlisted men. They occupy cots and double-decker bunks.

Family groups are housed in buildings formerly used as sergeants' and officers' quarters. Depending upon the size of the family, they occupy one or two separate rooms.

Electric light, washing and bathing and sanitary facilities are fully installed in all buildings.

A central mess, with kitchen and dining hall manned by evacuee personnel, provides for meals. No allowance, however, is made for further needs. Mr. Dawson stressed that the hostel was a temporary measure.

A doctor from Moose Jaw makes routine visits to the camp, and a former Tashme hospital worker is first-aid man.

Legislation Pending In Kitajima Case

A bill is now pending in the U.S. Congress, sponsored by Representative George Miller, D., Calif., to permit the entry of Mrs. Robert Kitajima (formerly Molly Enta).

Mr. Kitajima is now living in Detroit while his wife is living across the border at Windsor, Ont. The JACL secretary said that the case of Lieut. Kimura was similar to that of ex-Sgt. Kitajima.

Petition Urges Deportation

OTTAWA — J. L. Gibson (Ind., Comox-Alberni) recently tabled in the Commons a petition signed by 8,000 British Columbia residents asking that the House enact legislation to ensure that all persons of Japanese descent be deported from Canada to Japan, the Canadian Press reported on July 20.

The petition also asked that the proposed deportation be included in the peace terms with Japan.

Lack of Accommodation Holds Up Movements From British Columbia

LEMON CREEK, B.C. — The movement of evacuees from British Columbia's housing centres to other provinces seems to have come up against a major difficulty. Eastern relocation centres, established to receive the resettlers, have filled rapidly in the last few weeks, and only Transcona has accommodation remaining to receive any sizable group.

Movement has been temporarily stopped of a group from Lemon Creek who expected to leave for Neys on July 20. Movement to the Moose Jaw hostel has also been held up.

The last movement from the New Denver-Slocan-Lemon Creek area was on July 18 when 200 persons went east. Before that about 300 persons, mostly from New Denver district, left for Neys on the 16th.

But officials of the Department of Labor's Japanese Division are proceeding on their plan of closing Lemon Creek as early as possible, and residents who have not asked for repatriation have been notified that they must choose the relocation centre to which they wish to be transferred.

The three weeks' time limit in which they were required to make up their minds have now elapsed, and persons failing to report their decision have received another notice stating that they will be sent to a relocation centre selected by the Department.

The majority of evacuees at this centre are confused and undecided, and appear unwilling to make up their minds to leave the centre. They are complaining that only [illegible] [illegible] are being allowed to move them out.

Conditions at Neys Camp Reported Improving

NEYS, Ont.—With the scheduled arrival of 125 more persons from British Columbia next week, the population at this centre is expected to reach its capacity of approximately 756 persons. Up to July 22, seventeen or eighteen persons have left here to take outside employment.

Meanwhile a party of workmen have left Heron, Ont. on the C.N.R. line about [illegible] miles east of Neys, where another smaller hostel is being prepared for relocation.

Those now at the Neys hostel appear to be better satisfied with living conditions than [illegible]. One of their earlier complaints, improperly prepared food, has largely disappeared, although some food like hambergers are still being eyed with suspicion.

Most people are well-satisfied with facilities at this camp. The much-rumoured mosquito nuisance is almost negligible, while the climate even now is cool.

The chief drawback is the continuous [illegible] of community living, and the generally unsettled life. But with [illegible] shortage [illegible] and the job problem, getting [illegible] placement is [illegible].

Wellborn [illegible] here for [illegible] are paid a flat 22½ cents per hour with the exception of carpenters and skilled workers who receive a slightly higher rate.

Work is available at neighboring lumber camps. One work involves moving pulpwood (cut during the winter) into rivers. The work is not hard, and the pay is $5 for a nine-hour day, meals included. Due to lack of housing, however, men taking such employment must leave their families at the hostel. No arrangement has been worked out for the payment for board of such families, and this uncertainty is said to be holding back men with large families from accepting such employment [illegible].

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The Federation Is Opposed

At the first Ontario convention of Japanese Canadians held in May, the delegates from various parts of the province approved, in principle, the formation of a national federation of Japanese Canadian groups. The only opposition came from some of the Hamilton delegates.

Subsequently, the Hamilton Kyowakai issued its "Recommendations and Observations," which was published in The New Canadian on June 29. This statement, expressing the views of twenty-two members of the club, raised criticisms against the proposed federation.

Its basic argument is that a national federation would hinder the association of Japanese Canadian groups with other Canadian organizations, and that it would work against the process of assimilation. The statement concludes with a suggestion: "If a gathering of Japanese Canadians is necessary, we feel that Provincial conferences which include the representation from all clubs and communities would be suitable. Such a convention would be easily financed by fees levied on each delegate."

Although the Kyowakai is to be commended for the interest and study it has given to promoting the welfare of Japanese Canadians and for the independence of its views, its statement seems to indicate a complete misunderstanding or disregard for the purposes which the national federation is intended to serve.

Instead, the statement stresses the fact that the federation would tend to "distract" Japanese Canadians from associating with other Canadian organizations. Although it does point out a possibility to be avoided, we believe that the argument is not entirely valid. The expressed intention of those who advocate the federation is co-operation, not only among themselves, but with other Canadians as well.

The federation, it is true, would mean that Japanese Canadian groups maintain certain ties with each other. But these ties need to be of a most nominal nature; certainly it is not intended to let the elected central council control or dominate the individual groups. Organized in this manner, the federation will not hinder assimilation any more than the existence of local Japanese Canadian clubs, whose members find it expedient to meet and study their mutual problems and means of better citizenship.

In the final analysis, the question of whether or not to have a national federation should depend on benefits to be derived from it as weighed against possible disadvantages. The Kyowakai's statement points out the possible danger and disadvantages, but what about the benefits?

It is only necessary to touch on a few which are outlined in the Toronto Citizenship Defence Committee's report to the Ontario convention. The federation will provide us with a responsible and capable group of people in an elected council, whose job will be to compile information regarding Japanese Canadians and their problems, and make it available to organizations like the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians and other interested groups or individuals. They will carry on a study and research on government policies, social and economic problems of resettlement, means to seeking restitution for evacuation losses, restoration of complete civil rights, etc. They will co-operate with influential groups who are actively engaged in seeking redresses for the series of injustices suffered by Japanese Canadians. Can this important work be done satisfactorily by local groups or by periodic conferences? We think not.

The importance and extensiveness of the work to be done requires an office and a full-time secretary, in addition to volunteer workers. It will mean expense which must be shared by a large group of Japanese Canadians. And the national federation seems to be the most suitable way in which to organize the support.

The Kyowakai, or any other group, is free to dissociate itself from the proposed federation. But the full support of Kyowakai members in the work of the federation's council is sincerely to be desired, even if Kyowakai may, for reason of club policy, vote against outright affiliation.

FIRST CLASS CITIZENS

From The New York Times

By any test the men of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team who came home belatedly from Europe to a sincere welcome by New York City are a fine type of American citizens. All were born in the United States, or in United States territory. They were educated in American schools. As a group they and their parents and their grandparents have the highest record of law observance in Honolulu and on the West Coast. Some of them were in military service before the beginning of the war. Practically all of the rest were volunteers in the sense that they did not wait their turn to be drafted. Their military record is unsurpassed by an organization of like size in the United States Army.

These men deserve well of their country. They are of Japanese ancestry, descendants of a people with whom we have just fought a bloody war. But if anyone ever lived up to democratic ideals it was the men of the 442nd, 650 of whom died in action, or of wounds, and of whom 4,348 more were wounded in action and 1,881 suffered from combat-incurred illness. Even more important than their combat record, however, is the report of their commanding officer that their morale has been as good in camp, as they waited long to come home, as it was in combat.

For these men, it is hoped, there will be waiting here no second-class treatment, no second-class citizenship or social or economic discrimination. For they and the families from which they came are first-class citizens in every sense. They won that honor the hard way—with blood, sweat and tears. They are men of whom the whole United States should be proud.

ON CITIZENSHIP ACT

Application for Citizenship

By Judge Walter J. Lindal

This subject logically divides into two sections. The first part deals with the qualifications, personal and of residence, required of an applicant for a certificate. The second part deals with the procedure to be followed, including the formalities to be observed when certificates of Canadian citizenship are delivered to successful applicants.

THE FORMER PRACTICE

A brief reference should be made to the practice both prior to and after 1914. Before the Act of that year it was very easy to obtain a certificate of naturalization. If the requirements of the Immigration Act as to health, etc., had been complied with the only qualification required was three years residence in Canada. The procedure was very simple, so simple indeed, that it lent itself to possible corrupt practices. An oath of residence and an oath of allegiance were taken before a commissioner for oaths, a justice of the peace or other person authorized to administer oaths. This is a procedure similar to the common practice of swearing affidavits. The person before whom the oaths were taken, signed a certificate which was taken to the clerk of the proper country court. A list of all applicants was posted in his office for three weeks and if no objections were filed the certificates of naturalization were issued in due course. This meant that any person lawfully in Canada for three years could be naturalized and become a British subject. At that time, it will be recalled, there was no provision for revoking certificates of naturalization.

In the 1914 Act, which is the Act in force at present, the qualifications are harder and the procedure is more formal. The residence requirement has been increased to five years. Two personal qualifications are introduced: that the applicant is of good character and that he has an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language. Applications have to be posted up for three months and the applicant has to appear personally before a judge unless prevented from appearing by some good and sufficient cause. He is then examined by the judge. Up to the present time the examination has, to a large extent, been limited to the applicant's knowledge of English or French. No evidence as to his character has been demanded except his own statement in the application. If the answers satisfy the judge he gives a decision that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be naturalized and possesses the required qualifications. The decision is sent to the minister who issues the certificate of naturalization which is forwarded to the clerk of the proper court who delivers it to the applicant when he has taken the oath of allegiance. At the present time, the oath is given by a judge in open court.

In 1942 an order-in-council was passed making it necessary for an applicant for naturalization to file a Declaration of Intention one year before be applied. In the declaration, which is under oath, the applicant says that it is his intention to become a British subject and reside permanently in Canada and that he will, before being naturalized, renounce his allegiance to the state of which he was a subject or citizen.

APPLICATIONS UNDER THE NEW ACT

The above is the procedure up to the present time. The new Act raises the standard of personal qualifications and stresses the formalities to be observed in the granting of Canadian citizenship.

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS

The same personal qualifications apply to aliens and to British subjects. They are four in number and appear as sub-headings of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Act.

(d) he is of good character.

In the past little attention has been paid to this qualification, but in view of the general stiffening of requirements it will, no doubt, be given more attention in the future.

(e) he has an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language or, if he has not such an adequate knowledge, he has resided continuously in Canada for more than twenty years.

The last part of this qualification is new. Applications for old age pensions have revealed that some people, who have lived in Canada longer than twenty years, know very little English or French.

(f) he has an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship.

This very important qualification appears for the first time in the new Act. It expresses the kernel of present Canadian policy, which seeks to raise the personal standard or, one might say, to develop the right attitude of mind in applicants for citizenship. The standard is to be raised in certain directions, the mental attitude developed along certain lines. In no less than four places in the Act we find the words: the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship. The soundness of introducing this requirement cannot be open to challenge. Opinions may differ as to the type of knowledge required as a prerequisite to admission into Canadian citizenship, but none will dispute that knowledge of the proper kind is a necessary foundation for a true appreciation of those responsibilities and privileges. The proposal for putting this new policy into practice is to be found in Section 37 of the Act which is discussed below.

(g) he intends, if his application is granted, either to reside permanently in Canada or to ... or continue in the public service of Canada or of a province thereof.

The 1914 Act has a provision somewhat similar. The judge before whom the application comes will direct his questions in a way to bring out that intention.

RESIDENCE QUALIFICATIONS

The requirements as to residence in Canada are the same for British subjects as for aliens. The person applying must establish two things:

1. that he has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence;
2. that he has resided continuously in Canada for one year immediately preceding the date of the application or request and in addition has resided in Canada for at least four of the preceding ... years, thus making a total residence of five years.

There are two exceptions to the second rule: a person who has served outside of Canada in the armed forces of Canada during time of war, and the wife of a Canadian citizen. Persons within either category need satisfy only the one-year residence rule.

PROCEDURE ON APPLICATIONS

Up to this point British subjects and aliens have been treated alike. Both must satisfy the same requirements as to personal qualifications, and residence. From now on there is a sharp distinction. The procedure in the ... case is very simple and ... a matter of routine. In the other it is according to prescribed forms and rules — in three successive steps essentially ... court procedure with due solemnity.

REQUESTS BY BRITISH SUBJECTS

In the third article a reference was made to the requirement ... the case of a British subject ... merely forwards a declaration with the supporting material ... the minister in which he expresses a desire to become a Canadian citizen. There is no hearing ... the applicant, being already a British subject, is not required to take an oath of allegiance. ... If the minister is in doubt as to whether the applicant possesses the necessary qualifications, personal or of residence, he may ... for the declaration and the material in support of it to the proper court to be dealt with as an ordinary application.

APPLICATIONS BY ALIENS

The first step he has to take is to file a declaration of intention similar to the one prescribed ... 1942. This declaration must ... filed not less than one year ... not more than five years ... the application is made ...

There are two ... preliminary steps ... Canadian citizen ... subject.

The second step ... tion itself. The ... very similar to ... der the 1914 Act ... is to be posted ... months, opposition ... filed during the ... the applicant ... son before the ... is good and suf... his not appearing ... former Act the ... such evidence ... require and ... the judge ... favor of the app... written decision ... will be the same ... Act. He decides ...

(Continued on page 7)

ネーズのホステルから

定住の地を求めてゐる人々に對する各地方先住者達の支援こ斡旋を切望

インデアナタウン居住地からの除移動者の一人として七月下旬にネーズ驛に到着した。（午後十二時五十分）驛といつても附近には人家もなく全く淋しい所である。ホステルから迎へに來てゐたトラックで二哩餘の砂地の路を湖畔に建たところにネーズ・ホステルが待つてゐた。「同胞の世話」も愛想よく迎へてくれて早速食事を出してくれたり、ルームの割當をやつてくれた。此人は無論氣さくでいと云ふ評判だそうだが、只一つ解散の時でると思はれる事は一部當局の者には崩らないときいてゐる事だ。斯うした狭い範囲生活所に於て、同じ境遇にある同胞の中で小役人を取り込んで我物顔にノサバリ廻るのを見るのは何とも云つても嫌なことだ。

◇

到着早々先着者に食料に就てきいてみたが、大体量に於ては多すぎる程ではないが先づ我慢できぬ事はないと云ふのが相場らしい。初めの頃はストーブのオゾンがきかなかつた爲めに凍えて寝くのに三時間もかゝつたので其爲め下痢する者も出たらしいが、一部の人達は別に問題にもしてゐないやうだ。何分大戦中の事だから、ランバーが少なかつた時には除外されて置はないと中には下痢を起すやうな事もないとはなないが、併しそれは一般的でないから、コックさん達の非が過ぎる様になう注意さへ行届けば餘り心配する事もあるまい。

◇

ホステルの構造や設備の點については既に評判されてゐたから詳くとして、付近は大きなスペリオル湖畔の清い砂濱に建てられたドイツの捕虜收容所を使用してゐるのだが、江戸に立つて見渡せば湖は湖たる大海原に臨むが如く、日曜の湖はたで育つた者には遠に大洋を望む感があるだらう。來るまで心配して居た蚊やブヨもさらず氣候は今頃でも外へ出る時にはズエターがはなせない位にすゞしい、全（夏）知らずだ。各建物の設備はハウスの内外を問はず全部一様に出來てゐるところは流石に自由の國らしさを思はせて居る。便所、洗顔所、洗濯場など全く申し分がない。惜しい事にはまだ各ハウスはジャニターをつけてくれないので、い湯も充分に使用出來ず、折角の施設も充分に應用出來ない事である。併し之も調査になつたハウスから順にジャニターをつけてくれるらしいから次第によくなつてくるだらう。

◇

用水も悪くないし、食堂も廣々として居て百五十人や二百人位が一ぺんに食べても狭苦しい感じはしないが、あの騒々しい雑音を聞けば「早く落着き先をさがさねば」と云ふ氣持になるのは事實である。ホステル内の働きと云つてもケッチン側りの仕事位のもので其他は限られた數の仕事しかないし、大部分の人には働く機會はないので、附近の山のキャンプへパルプウッドの河流し（冬期中きつた木を流れに落し込む仕事）に行く人もある。一日九時間働きで食付き五弗の賃金。此の仕事も九月までは有るらしいが、仕事も割合辛だし食料はどても豊富だとのでもだ。只困るのはハウスの設備がないので家族をホステル内に残して稼ぎに出ねばならず、斯うした家族達の食料問題が未だ判然としてゐないので、大家族の人達は稼ぎに出るにも一寸考へさせられてある傾向もある。

◇

兎に角ここまで來た以上、何れかに定住の地を求めて居る事は勿論だが、こんな世間とは離れた別天地に居ては思ふやうに社會の情報も得られないし、結局は各地方の先住者達の好意によつて一人でも多くの人々に定住地の斡旋をお願ひする事が最も望ましいとである。我々同胞の戰後史に於ての最大の難關は此の住居と就職の問題である事は言ふを俟たないが、此問題は單に政府當局に依存するのみでは迅速に解決の見込もない現状であれば、先發同胞の好意ある支援と再移動者自身の奮發とによつて問題の解決を計るほかないであらうと思はれる。

キャンプ閉鎖は停頓狀態

レモンクリーキからのホステル行に「暫く待て」

（レモンクリーキ發）諸センターの閉鎖方針は當局の希望する通りに順調にはかどつてゐたところ、昨今に至り一時停頓の狀態となつた模樣である。即ち七月十六日發のニウデンヴァー、スローカン方面からの三百人と十八日出發のスローカン、ニウデングアー、レモンクリーキの二百人とが東部各地のホステルへ行つた爲め、七月二十日に當地からネーズに向けて出發することになつてゐた人々には「暫らく待て」と云ふ言ひ渡しがあつたし、ムースジョウ行も中止と成り、僅かにマニトバ州のトランスコナ行だけが開けてゐるわけである。斯う云ふ事情から推して九月末迄の日本行が實行されるとしても殘留する者が三百餘名あるし夫等らを送るためには少くとも二十家族の努力が必要となつてくるので期間同期の出るまでは閉鎖は不可能と思はれる。一方センター閉鎖のためにコミッションのとつて來た手段は「東部に出ろ」だと一般に考へられてゐるが、それは七月十六日にメンテナンス及ペイロールチェッキを渡す時に「何れへ行くか」を表示しなければチェッキは渡さぬ」と言明し（今後チェッキを受取つてゐない人があるらしい）右の意志を表示しない人全部を減俸して、日本行申込殘留者のみをもつて作業をさせる事の方がらせわかり、こんな點で日本人にチームに對して殘りを若干と申込じ者がある。また六月廿五日には「十六歲以上の日本人全部は直に事務所に出頭して再移動者はスジョクとネースのホステルのうち何れに行く事にするかを表明せよ、夫れをしない者は當局で決定するセンターへ行く事を承諾するものと認める」と云ふ告示が出たのであつたが、種々の事情で行の意志表示が出來なかつた者に對しては七月十五日付で「當局で選定するホステルへ當局できめる日時に出發させる」と云ふ意味の通告が發しられてゐる。

〈トランスコナのホステルには現在六十餘名の者がをり、二百名内外の人員は入れられる筈だから、まだルームはあるが、ネーズなどは先遣多數の人々が行つたので一寸無理のつくまでは更に送るのを一寸控へてゐるのであらう〉

ローズベリーより東行者

（ローズベリー發）當センターよりの東行者は次のごとくである

▲七月十六日出發——△ネーズ行十四家族で七十人△チオナガ行三家族と獨身者で十四人△フオートウイリアム行二家族で六人

▲七月十八日出發——△ムースジョウ行六家族で三十二人△モントリオル行二家族で八人（此分は家長が既に先方に居る）

▲七月廿三日出發豫定——△ネーズ行二家族で五人△トランスコナ行二家族で七人△モントリオル行一家族五人（此分は近親者が先方に在るため）オーアン[illegible]ーミットー[illegible]

備 七月十八日現在の第三回船で日本行申込者は十家族四十三人を算[illegible]身者が一人

◇

（ローズベリー發）ローズベリー同和會では七月十三日臨時總會を開催して次の諸項をきめ終了後會員の留別茶話會を開催した

△同和會は存續

△時局對策委員會運用の件——人身保護律適用問題の全面的解決以前に本會解散の運命に遭遇せし場合又は右用規定事が離村せねばならぬ事情の生じた場合は此問題解決に限り本委員會より個人石田孫兵衛氏に一任を決定

△委員會の資金の殘額はカナダ同胞の統一團体へ寄附する

米山操旗醫師開業

[illegible]の米田万藏氏長女[illegible]アルバータ大學のコンボイシ[illegible]コースで醫科を卒業三年前に文學[illegible]を資料を終へ直に檢定試験に合格したのであつたが其後婦人科のスペシアル・コースをおらんで修業を續けてゐたが今度愈婦人科をも卒業したので七月からトロント市カレッヂ街一一四にて開業した

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人事消息

■結婚 タシメの尾本喜太郎氏息女久枝さんに馬場貞次郎氏長男氏と松田平岡郎、坪田庄藏氏夫妻の仲介で七月十三日タルノ合同教會にてマクウイリアムス牧師司式の下に結こん式擧行事こん披露をかねこれ[illegible]ントへ赴きラクマル街三九七に新居を持つ▲マグラスの見門増吉氏息増雄君は藤田久次氏息女秀久様と久夢實、岡元實動兩氏夫妻の仲介で五月廿五日レイモンド聖教會にて生田国教師により結こん式擧行後マグラスのモルモン教會堂で披露した

■死亡 ローズベリーの神奈川縣人久保庭與三郎氏は七月十六日ニウデングアー病院に一夜忘ず十八日ニウデングアー合同教會にて葬儀を執行▲タシメの瀬戸久雄氏は七月十六日死去十七日通夜十八日同地にてマクウイリアム牧師により葬儀執行

■訂正 六月廿九日の紙上に掲載した神田良雄氏の醫務要員のアドレスはブラントフォードではなくて別項廣告の如くブラタブフォードの間違ひだつた

本紙援助を感謝

ニューカナデアン援助の寄附金を次の方々から頂きましたのに對し紙上にて深謝致します

▲平井角太郎氏▲アルバータ州マグラスの見門増雄氏（結婚記念）

ニュー カナデアン

樞密院の『追放閣令』判決は保留

『歸國申請は追放の過酷さを和かく見せる爲だつた』

（ロンドン發）日系加奈陀人追放閣令に關する英國樞密院の審理は最後の辯論を經て七月十九日に終了。判決は保留された。最初の二日間辯護側はコーペラテブ・コミテーとサスカチワン州政府を代表するトロントのブリユーイン辯護士が辯論したのであるが、辯論の中心は、日系加奈陀人追放閣令は、カナダ政府が戰時非常權限の下で與へられてゐる權限を越へたものであると云ふ點であつた。ブリユーイン辯護士は「戰時非常權限法は[illegible]に制定された法律に於てのみ追放を認めてゐるのであり、單に[illegible]ンスだけに適用されるもので[illegible]すべきである點からして、政府は權限をおかしてゐるのだ」と主張した。之に對して政府を代表するオドンネル辯護士は「政府は、國[illegible]することなしに權限をでもカナダから追放する權能を與へられてゐると見るべきだが、同時に各々の具體ケースに對して任意に判斷して處置することも出來る。之らの權利には夫れを實行し得る權力はある筈で[illegible]施行する必要があるものではなく、其の實施如何は政府の任意である」と主張、ロンドンのグラハム辯護士、ビーシー州のウイズマー檢事總長も之を支持して辯論した。ブリユーイン辯護士が最後に論じた點は政府は、よしんばそれが正しいと認められるにしたところで、戰時非常權の時に於てのみ適用されるべきものであり、斯る戰時非常權は一九四六年一月一日（カナダは最早や正式には戰爭狀態に在つたのではない）に存在してゐたとは最早や言へないのである

と云ふことだつた。ウイズマー檢事總長は加奈陀に居る日本人は戰爭に全的に協力しなかつたタイプの市民であり、太平洋沿岸撤退に反對されてゐる人々である。そして一九四二年にビーシー州沿岸から「追放」された時にもカナダ市民と日本人ナショナルの間に區別はつけられなかつたと言ひ「若し樞密院が一クラスの人には違反すべきでないと判決したところで、閣令は各個に適用出來るのだ」と強調した

歸國申請は追放の權能とは無關係

審理中の豫期しなかつた出來事は五人の判事の一人であるシモン卿が「歸國申請は追放の權能とは何等關係あるものではない」と云ふ意見を發表したことである。即ちシモン卿は次の如く述べたのだ「歸國申請調査は、追放をそんなにひどいものではないと見せかけるためのものでしかなかつたのだ。加奈陀內で抑留されて居た日本人は此の不可思議なるペーパーにサインすることを要求される必要はなかつたわけだ。之等のペーパーが何うして集められたかは自分には理解出來ない。誰かがサインを集めて廻つたとしか自分には考へられない……それは自分には不可思議なことである。若し日本人を追放する權能があるとするならば、歸國申請が追放に關して何らかの用をなすものであるとは自分には思へない。これは只單に法律（追放のための）の過酷さをやはらかく見せかけるものでしかないのだ」

ムースジョウのホステル

就職分野の限度と移動者自身のハンディキャップで自活的就職の上にいろ〳〵な問題

（ムースジョウ發）ビーシー州のインテリアタウンから當地のホステルに移つて來た人々を自活出來る職に就ける上に當地の勞働省當局は二つの問題に直面してゐる。第一は大體農業地としてのサスカチワン州に於ける就職分野に限度がある事であり第二は移動者の大部分の者に心身兩面でハンディキャップがある事だ。當局では出來るだけ人々を過去の經驗に應じた職につけると共に一時的な仕事は避けやうとしてゐるのだが、レストラント働き、クリーニング・プレッシング、家庭働き等の所謂サーヴイス・トレードを除くほかの仕事口では機會は限られてゐる有樣なのだ。そこで當局では農地に家[illegible]園を定着させる事を考へてゐるのだが、サスカチワン州の農業は、アルバータ、マニトバのシュガービーツ產業やオンタリオの果樹園の如く移動日本人勞働者を要求してゐる所と大いに異るものがある上に、ムースジョウのホステルに移された家族の大部分は、働き盛りの青年男女を持つ者といふよりは、まだ小さい子供が澤山ある家庭なのである。其他に最近アングラーのインターンメントキャンプがしめられた折に「日本へ歸るかオンタリオ州內で働くか」を決定しかねた百二十五名の者も入つてゐる。彼らは四ケ年間のインターンメントキャンプ生活といふ精神的ハンディキャップがある上に大部分は年の行つた者であり約三十人が日本行をねらんでゐると云ふ

ホステルは以前の空軍養成所

ホステルはムースジョウ市の南約五哩のハイウエー・ナンバー二に沿つた所にあり、以前英國國空軍養成所だつたもので、五十三の建物のうち七軒をホステルに充てゝ殘りはまだ空軍、戰時資產整理局運輸省等が持つてゐる。ホステルの監督は州政府の前勞働及再建大臣だつたドウソン氏であり、マウンテッドポリスは日本人にはよく知られてゐるカウパー氏である。ドウソン氏の語るところでは移動者に對しては何等の拘束は加へてゐない。彼らはいつでも市內に自由に行き來出來ると云ふが、構內の入口にはまだ空軍のガードが付いてゐて出入にはパスが必要である。但し此ゲートもホステルの向側に移してホステルへの出入は自由にする計畫が進んでゐる。移動者が住んで居る建物は空軍のバラックで、[illegible]た所で古いペンキが[illegible]てあり普通の長舍よりは上等である。獨身者は二棟の廣いバラックに住んで居て、家族連れは以前にサージェントと將校らが居た所を占め家族のサイズに從つて一つ乃至二つのルームを充てられてゐる。[illegible]は一時的な居所なのでまだ外見上の[illegible]ヴローリツシスは與へてゐない。元タシメの病院に働いて居た人がオーストエード・ナースとなつてをりムースジョウのドクターが時々診察に來てゐる

ハーストにも小ホステル

來週到着者の一二五名でネーズは滿員

（ネーズ發）其後ネーズのホステルには七月十九日午前五時に二百三十六人、午後一時に三十七人、七月二十二日に五十三人が來着したので前の三百十五人を加へて合計六百三十一人がビーシー州のインテリアタウンから移動して來た事になる。一方ホステルから外部へ働きに出た人は既報の三人の外にシュライバーのラウンドハウス（三人）、ピジョン・リバーの山へ二人、トロント其他の都市へハウスワーク・ガールとして三、四人と子供の働いて居るトロントへ夫婦者が出かけただけで、つまり十七、八人が出たことになつてゐる。ホステル內就職者の賃金は、ロードキャンプから最初の組として來た者が初めてチエツクを受取つたので見當がついたが大工を除く其他は皆時給二十二仙半となつてゐるやうである。大工をやつた三人共前週ハーストと云つてネーズより二百哩餘りの東北（シーエヌ鐵道沿線でケプスケシングの西に當る矢張り木材產業中心地）に小さなホステルを造るべく二、三週間の豫定で派遣された。又ネーズのホステルも後一棟だけが材料不足で設備が完成してゐないのであいて居るが、完成を待つて來週もう百二十五人を入れて、一先づ收容を打切ることになつてをり、其後の者はハーストの方へ送ることになるらしい

全國的な仕事をする費用の充當

（トロント發）市民權擁護委員會では全國的要望が結成されるに伴ふまでの全國的な仕事を代つてするに必要なる費用の充當につき各團體に援助方を求めてゐる。右に要する金は運動資金の中から支出できるのさを承認して貰へるか、それとも他に適當なる方法の援助方を求めてゐるのである。本年六月までの右の費用は八百二十弗であつた

▲トロントの[illegible]協會は[illegible]のため七月十五日から八月十七日迄稽古を休むことになつた

▲七月十三日の紙上に掲載された大河原傘六郎、故島政子兩氏の結婚披露廣告中『東山ヲン』氏となつてゐたのは『東山吟』氏

[illegible]
しに上げます[illegible]方に[illegible]見舞[illegible]下さいまし
れいまうし上げます[illegible]
月十八日[illegible]ハインランドに[illegible]して六
有難しましたから何卒休心下さい
一々お禮狀差上る苦ですが取敢ず
紙上を以てつくしくお禮を申し上げます
ると共に各位の御[illegible]を祈り上げます
六月二十一日　ハインランド
內　倉　庄　太
妻　よ　し
長男　昇
次男　幸
三男　純　行
タシメのみな様

御禮
スローカンバレー委員會[illegible]
て以來多大の[illegible]事情[illegible]
たゞ深謝[illegible]
に[illegible]
べき[illegible]
同[illegible]許[illegible]
だ[illegible]心[illegible]
當[illegible]
送り下さいまして[illegible]
し[illegible]十三日午[illegible]
處に[illegible]
くお願ひいたします
內　[illegible]
同　[illegible]
Mr. and Mrs. S. Uchibori
40 Murray Street,
Toronto, Ont.
スローカンバレーの皆様

御禮
拙宅在[illegible]年餘の永きに[illegible]つて
みな様[illegible]
謝る事の[illegible]
しては[illegible]
まうし上げます[illegible]
まう[illegible]
日無事到着[illegible]
心下さい[illegible]
が[illegible]
こ[illegible]
の[illegible]事を[illegible]つて居ります
[illegible]
[illegible] Huron St.
Toronto, Ont.

ニユーカナデアン

在加日本人の唯一の日英文新聞の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市タルボツト街五〇四　電話九〇二三〇六

發行者　生山國人
英文編輯者　小山和市
日本文編輯代表　梅月高市
購讀料一部十仙　一月四十仙
前金六ケ月二弗　一ケ年四弗

社説

全國的組織の利益の方面も見よ

去る五月に開かれたオンタリオ州内日系人團体協議會では、州内各地から集まつた代表者によつて日系カナダ人の全國的聯盟組織の原則が承認せられた。唯一の反對はハミルトン代表中からのみであつた。其後ハミルトン共和倶樂部では本紙に聲明の如き「見解を勧告文」を發表したが、此聲明はクラブの十二名のメンバーの意見を表明したもので、掲載されてゐるフエデレーションに反對の批判である。其の基本的論點は、ナショナル・フエデレーションは日系カナダ人の他のカナダ人團体との提携をさまたげ、同化にも反すると云ふのである。そして此聲明は其の最後で「若し日系人が何等かのために團結する必要が生じた場合は州際の委員會や團体又は地方の代表者が會合して自州に協議すれば充分である。例へば之等の會合の費用は各代表の負擔とすればよい」と結んでゐる。

共和倶樂部が日系カナダ人のニユアンスに關心を持つて研究し自分の見解を發表してゐることは推奨されてよい事ではあるが、最近の聲明なるものは、全國的聯盟が遂行しやうとしてゐる目的を全然誤解してゐるか乃至は之に無[illegible]ある。聲明はフエデレーションの結成は日系人の他のカナダ人社會との接近協力を「遠はす」事になると強調してゐる。そして之を避ける方法を指摘してゐるが、その論點は甚だ不確實と考へられる。フエデレーションに賛成してゐる人々の發表してゐる意見は、只單に日系人だけの協力ではなくて、他のカナダ人との協力をも強調してゐるのである。聯盟組織が、或程度まで日系人グループの結び合を意味するものであることは事實である。しかし此の結び合は大部分は名目上の必要からであつて、中央團体の委員會をして個々のグループを支配したり左右させたりするつもりはないのである。斯うした方法で組織された聯盟が、より良き市民となるために彼らの共存してゐる個々の地方的團体以上に、同化をさまたげるなど云ふことは決してないのだ。

最後に檢討してみなければならぬことは、全國的聯盟を持つてど、それを持つてとから起るかも知れぬ不利に對して利益の方が多いか否かといふ問題である。共和倶樂部の聲明は、危險の可能性を不利を指摘してゐるが、それなら利益の方はどうか？

それは協議會に提出されたトロントの市民權擁護委員會の報告を一見すれば明瞭である。聯盟は、コーペラチヴ・コミテイ其他の如き日系カナダ人問題に關心を持つグループや個人を組織し得るところの、善意と誠意を持つ有能なる人々から選擧された委員會に依つて運用される事になつてゐる。彼等は政府の方策や再定住に關する經濟・財政、完全移動による損害の賠償、財産問題、市民權の回復等々の問題の調査や研究に當るであらう。彼らは、日系カナダ人が蒙つてゐるところの色々な不正義を是正することに活動してくれる有力なるグループと協力するであらう。此の重要なる仕事は、地方的なグループや時折の協議會だけでは決して遂行してはゆけないと思ふ。此の重要にして廣汎なる仕事をやつて行く上には事務所と義勇的な働き手の外かに專任の幹部を必要とする。それには費用がかゝるが、それは日系人の大きなグループによつて負擔しなければならぬものである。そして、之を支持する上から全國的聯盟は最も適當なる方法だと云へるのである。

共和倶樂部乃至は他の何れのグループと雖も、提議されてゐるフエデレーションに參加するか否かは彼等の自由である。しかしながら、よしんば共和倶樂部がクラブの方策から直接にフエデレーションに加盟する事に反對だとしても其のメンバーが聯盟委員會の仕事を全的に支持することを心から望まざるを得ないのだ。

内外ニユース一束

▲先週ビーシー大學で講演したロサンゼルスのホールタ氏は米大陸西[illegible]

かせた事は財政と市民權の原則に對する重大なる打擊であつたと述べ有名なる第四四二戰鬪部隊の偉勲を非難して「米國に於て日系人達程完全なる忠誠を證示した人種は未だ曾てない」と指摘し人種的偏見の愚劣さを極力非難した▲日系米兵の英雄として全米的に宣傳されてゐる全米市協代表の黒木ベン軍曹は此程ニユーヨークの全米ラヂオで「我々民衆」と題する放送時間に於て「市民賞」を授與される事になつたが同軍曹の傳記が此度米國有數の出版會社から發行される▲戰前六十六の支部を持つてゐた全米市民協會は本年に入つて大々的に支部建設運動を進め現在四十四支部を持つてゐるが本年中には六十六支部に復活する意氣込みで運動を續けてゐる。一方全米市協の運動で進んでゐた米國轉[illegible]の立ち退き損害賠償案は愈々米國議會下院に上提された▲ビーシー州の商店就働婦人の最低賃金は八月五日から週給十七弗に引上げられた、一萬一千人が好影響を受ける事になる。又カナダ全國の勞働賃金は一九三九年から昨年までの間に四〇・三パーセント上つたとオタワ政府は發表してゐるが物價は[illegible]

御禮

私共御地在留中は非常なる厚情に預り且つ今回ネトリーズに向つて出發に際しては多大なる配慮を賜り尚且つ早朝にも拘らず多數の方々が態々見送り下され重ね／＼の御心盡し深謝申し上げますお別れにみな様の健康と所願を祈り上げます

七月十六日

本村優　馬場貞次郎
竹内春吉　日夏興三郎
川村信一　西川佐平
玉澄重助　川添春水

ニユーデンヴア各位

御禮

私達一家在留滿四ケ年の永い間みなさまに非常なお世話になり何[illegible]有難く存じます此度東行に當り[illegible]數の情を賜り且つわざ／＼見送り下され[illegible]有難うございました[illegible]略儀紙上を以て挨拶を上る筈の處[illegible]みなさまの健康を祈りつゝ御禮まで

七月二十四日　大八木忠吉　外一同

C/o M. H. Soules, Lake Shore Road, Port Credit, Ont.

レモンクリキ
スロカンバレ　のみな様

御禮

私達一家在留中は格別のご愛顧とご交誼に預りまして有がたうございました今度當地へ參ります節は多忙中見送り下さいまして厚く御禮申し上ます旅途も無事に左記へ著きました故乍憚ご放念下さい向暑の折からご壯健の程祈り上ます

河合兼次郎　信子　外一同

3448 Colonial Ave. Montreal, P.Q.

スローカンバレーみな様

御禮

私達一家在留中はみなさまからさまざまご交誼を蒙りました上に今回移動に際し數々の芳情に預り誠に有がたう存じます一々おわれい狀差出す筈の處年失禮紙上を以て挨拶まうし上ると共に御一同の多幸を祈り上げます

七月十八日　トランスコナホテル

濱出利助　外一同

スロカンバレ
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おいしくて徳用な醤油

◎香やすい……白味噌、江戸味噌
◎芳香佳味の……大草海苔

▲醤大和煮▲乾鰹▲味の素▲數の子▲海老、▲カラ▲生椎茸▲紅ショーガ▲東京漬▲干し柿、▲味附海苔▲海苔佃煮▲日本茶、▲麥茶、▲干し▲くし其の他各種日本食料品一切（本商店及其他特約商店の方は價格表一部御送り致します）

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御地在留中は色々とお世話にあかり且つ此度東行に際し種々心盡しに相成り有難うございました。取敢ず紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げ皆様の多幸を祈ります

酒井新吉　同　雪子
酒井熊平　同　いわ
田鍋の[illegible]

Dept. of Labor Hostel, Transcona, Man.

スロカンバレ
ニユーデンバー
ローズベリー　の皆様

結婚御挨拶

見門晴雄
西山喜久

右兩名儀久藤寶氏並に岡元宥助夫妻の仲介に依り兼て婚約中の處去る五月二十五日レイモンド佛教會堂に於て生田開教使司式の下に華燭の典を擧げ後マグラス・モルモン教會堂で披露宴を開催の節は多忙中態々御來臨の榮を賜り且又過分なる御祝儀を添ふしご芳志奉深謝候略儀ながら茲に紙上を以て挨拶を兼ね併て兩名者故宜敷くご指導を願上候

見門增吉　フタヨ
西山久次

牛島式神力無双術電氣療法

電話　架設中

稻本治療所

[illegible] Montreal, P.Q.

結婚御挨拶

馬場貞[illegible]
尾本久枝

右兩名儀松山平四郎、坪[illegible]夫妻の仲介に依り兼て婚約中の處去る七月十三日タシメ合同教會に於て[illegible]

馬場貞次郎
尾本[illegible]
[illegible]う

夫 九郎儀（[illegible]）タシメ病院に入院加療中の處[illegible]七月十六日午前[illegible]永眠仕候[illegible]七月十八日午後一時三十分よりダーリ・ビーグ[illegible]に於て葬儀執行仕候[illegible]生前の御厚誼を謝し[illegible]紙上を以て謹んで御通知申上候

七月十八日

妻[illegible]
[illegible]

本義に向て雄々しく進む

（デモクラシー委員會の起りと其過程）田中 寂

レムコ湖畔に一週間ばかり避暑と云ふたしやれた氣分を味つたが之も戰爭のもたらしたあの西部沿岸よりの立のき——東部への再移動の結果からの贈り物である。今はあの頃の憂鬱な氣持もケロリと忘れてトロント市の喧騒に人並な都會生活を營む私は感謝すべきである。避暑から歸つたら机上にニユーカナデアン紙が私を待つてゐた。

七月十三日發行の同紙には去る五月[illegible]、六兩日に亘つてトロント市に於て開催されたオンタリオ州內日系人團体の協議會に關してペン・キタ共和倶樂部の[illegible]文や其れへの[illegible]の一節が載つてゐた。妙な氣持もしたが見逃されかけてゐたあの兩日の事態が明めて鮮明に私の腦裡に浮んできた。あの協議會にて主として議論の段どつたのはデモクラシー委員會の委員田中キンジーであつた。そこで此の會、即ちデモクラシー委員會なるもの、起りや過程を云ふものを比較的に私は知つてゐる事とて、茲にそれを記述してあの協議會の討議事態に觸達したいきさつの上に或は一世諸氏の參考にも供し得ることかとも考へる。

一九四三年であつたと思ふ、日系人プロパチーに關してカストヂアンのとつた處置への對應策の相談がトロント市に於ても開かれた此會合が二世諸氏の成人達の新しく互の意思の認識を得る端緒であつたかも知れない。例の日系人社會に一頃相當々の批判の聲をわき起させた賠償問題が續いて起つてきた。之には一世諸氏も無論加はつた事だが、結局は一部二世のいだいてゐる主義の本質を認識し得ないところから、一世諸氏の意見は對立し又此二世のある人達も其旗色を不鮮明になし始めたのである。之らの事が機會となつて加奈陀市民たる態度を表明すべく又其の運動の必要上から若干の二世諸氏が結合してデモクラシー委員會が構成されたのである。又さに問題は起つて來て、加奈陀の市[illegible]意志を表示する機會の到來した瞬間に、又もや或二世は應募に反對意見の立場から此會より離脱していつた。大方の一世達の理解なき酷評や事態に無關心なる一部二世達の惡口も意とせず、加奈陀市民としての根本義に向つての行動に最後まで邁進したのが小畑ロジャー、田中ジォージ、谷田部ネージ及び田中キンジーの四名であつた。

一九四四年の夏であつたと思ふ、オタワ政府の方策にて危くも日系人の選擧權を總体的に消失させやうとした事件が起つた。デモクラシー委員會の委員達は急遽小畑ロジャーの家に會合し夜を徹して熟議した。翌日彼等は夫々に手分して各方面に——政府のこの方策防止の運動の援助を試みた。新聞社、教會方面、勞働團体及婦人團体、代議士等に向つて協力應援を求めた。其の結果は各方面よりの抗議の電報が矢つぎに首相のもとに到り、小畑ロジャー、田中ジォージの二名が推薦されて、彼等は自己の[illegible]を[illegible]に提出し、議會の傍聽席に臨み又は數名の議員連とも面接して種々諒述したりなどして多大の理解を求め得た。此時、戰爭直前より東部に在住する日系人のみの選擧權を保持するまでに喰止め得たのは、偏にトロント市のみではなく全カナダに亘つて各方面の有力なる援助者の政府に抗議を向けたであらう大なる力の結果である事は無論だが、併し之等委員達の如何に正義に向つて常に突進しつゝあつたかを此一事は證明するのである。

二世のうちにひそかに軍隊應募の意志を表明した事が遂に具体化されて一九四五年の春頃より加奈陀軍隊は日系二世の入隊を許した。谷田部ネージ、小畑ロジャー、田中ジォージは[illegible]之に應じた。彼らは加奈陀市民としての權利を要請する一方に市民としての當然に負ふべきところの責任を明白に認得し進むべき道を熟知してゐて一片の躊躇もなく突進した。

デモクラシー委員會の要路にある者の殆んどが去つて會の運動は休止さるべきやの狀態にあつた時一人居殘つて會の仕事を[illegible]外に戰ひ、彼等の背後で[illegible]を助けるべく働いたのが田中キンジーである。折しも日系人送還問題は起つて白人諸團体共同の「コーペラチヴ・コミテー」なる會の送還阻止問題に向つての強力なる援助が起ると共に、田中キンジーは常に此の會合に出席を要望され日系人側よりの立場よりして此團体の人達と運動を共にして來た。或時は此共同委員會の代表者たちと共にオタワに赴き政府當事者に面接し送還問題に關しての事態を陳述する等、彼も亦自己の幾日かの職業を犧牲とした事である。それのみならず此當時は、毎日々々兩手に持つて餘りある郵便物がビーシー州の各方面より來り、何れも歸國申請取消しに關しての依賴状や質問であつた。夫等に對して一々返事を送るタイプライターの響が夜明けの三時四時頃まで私の室の眞上の彼の室から傳はつてきたのも屢々であつた。斯うした仕事のために寸暇なきまで、[illegible]頭腦を痛める事前の其の疲勞困憊は、さすがに彼の夫人の[illegible]にさへも認めらるゝ程であつた。其うちに一世諸氏の中よりも時[illegible]が開始されたわけである。田中キンジーの推薦により二世も市民權擁護委員會の專任幹事として仕事に當らせる事になつたのが現在の[illegible]幹事である。

兵隊に兵士としての仕事に寸暇なき彼をさきては晩市の各方面の夫々の日系人問題のよう議者たちに向つてひそかに運動を立らす。デモクラシー委員會を常に東西に呼應してゐた一事もある。斯うした主義方針の會のデモクラシー委員會の當事者が、過般のオンタリオ州日系人各團体の協議會に於て重要なる立場に在つて仕事をなしたのである事を知るならば、[illegible]アトン代表者方の發言する[illegible]加奈陀國內に民族的集團の若し結成されんとする傾向にても見ふるなれば、第一番にデモクラシー委員會が、さうした集團に對つては鍛く僕滅の戰ひを挑す事は事理明白である事を考へられる。

今日の時代は、過去の西部諸僑の日けい人社會に於ける遂行主義[illegible]出現すべく餘りにも[illegible]へは[illegible]一部に狂奔的自由[illegible]つある日けい人に時代は變轉する事が重要である。[illegible]所なる立場を持つた日を時代と見得る一世が、[illegible]にして觀望みてざるデモクラシーの本旨に基いて進々として進んで二世を背景よりする……新しく眞の意義で加奈陀の日けい人達にて合致する新生活てこそ日けい人は[illegible]民としての新しき意義を生むるのではあるまいか。「知らしむべからず、依らしむべし」は既に昔日のものである。事物の正體を批判は新時代の實質をつかみてこそ正しき人事を知る。眞も進步の努力を伴つて時代の事前を究明するべきではなしよう。

新刊『我らは七人』愈々近く發賣さる

〔ニユーヨーク發〕既報、在支亡命十年の後最近歸日せる鹿地亘氏の書き下した未發表の「我らは七人」と「火線よりの手紙」の米國版權を得た在紐日米民主委員會では發賣準備中であつたが此程愈々三百四十ページに及ぶ同書も印刷所から製本所に廻り發賣も目睫に迫つたので豫約募集を開始した。同書は鹿地氏の活動についてはつとに國際的にも知られてゐるが、同書は中南支の前線に於て同氏等のグループが「言葉の彈丸」を以て日本軍部を惱まし今次大戰に際して對日宣傳放送に重大な貢獻をなした決死の活動を主題とした報告文學である。太平洋各島やビルマの密林で日系兵宣傳部隊が日本兵士の自殺を思ひとゞまらせた光景をも彷彿させる緊張の場面もあれば、軍隊生活のユーモアも描かれ、抗日支那の銃後の姿大陸風景も所々に現はれてゐる。同書の裝ていは「新しき太陽」の著者入島太郎畫伯の手になり、又ニウヨーク邦人畫壇に重きをなす保忠義畫伯のいがいな著者像スケッチも加へられ、田川文二氏の地圖、乘地新政氏の題字を相俟つて豪華版にふさはしい体裁である。先にグルー前大使の「日本より歸りて」を譯評發刊し五千部近く賣さばいた同會では「我らは七人」を一千部に限つて刊行してゐるので讀書側諸の今日賣切れぬ中に、一日も早く直接申込まれる樣希望してゐる（別掲廣告參照）

▲パンフレット發刊——日本民主委員會發行の「北支に於ける日本兵捕虜の活躍」と題するパンフレットが來てゐますので希望者に分ちます（一部十仙、スタンプでもよい）ニユーカナデアン

豫約募集

在支亡命十年、最近歸日せる
鹿地亘氏書きおろし作品
「我らは七人」三百四十頁
附錄「火線よりの手紙」
定價 一部金三弗（米加內送料共）
クローネ製豪華版（二千部に限る）
故國に先立つ報告文學の大作
必讀の戰爭秘話!!
先にグルー前大使の「日本より歸りて」を發行せる本會の犧牲的出版

直接申込所
Japanese American Committee For Democracy
72 West 52nd St. New York 19, N.Y.

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[illegible]
田邊平五郎

[illegible]

謹 謝

當地在留中は色々とお世話にあずかり且つ此度出發に際して種々御芳情に預り有難うございました。取敢ず紙上を以て厚く御禮申し上げます。皆樣の多幸を祈ります

神崎 [illegible]
同 [illegible]
P.O. Box [illegible], Bradford, Ont.

"Citizenship Act"

(Continued from page 2)

is a fit and proper person to be granted a certificate of Canadian citizenship and possesses the required qualifications. A certified copy of the decision is transmitted to the minister.

Although the language used in decisions under the new Act will be very similar to that under the [illegible] Act the words must be given a different interpretation as a larger field has to be covered. The applicant must now possess qualifications not demanded before. He must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship. If he has not that knowledge when he appears before the judge he must acquire it before he can be admitted to Canadian citizenship. This is further discussed below when dealing with section 37.

CEREMONY OF TAKING THE OATH

When the minister has received the decision of the court he may issue a certificate of citizenship which is forwarded to the clerk of the court. Then the applicant's third step is taken. He appears for the second time in court and takes the oath of allegiance. The judge, in giving the oath and in delivering the certificate will be guided by section 35 of the Act which reads as follows:

35. The court, in the conduct of proceedings under this Act, shall by appropriate ceremonies, impress upon applicants the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship.

When this has been done and the certificate delivered the applicant becomes a Canadian citizen.

INSTRUCTIONS IN CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

Section 37 of the Act, which is new, reads as follows:

37. The minister, with the approval of the governor in council, shall take such measures as to him may appear fitting to provide facilities to enable applicants for certificates of citizenship to receive instruction in the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship.

The instruction, it is to be hoped, will not be limited to matters purely Canadian. As Canada is a democratic country the instruction must lead to knowledge of the character required by responsible citizens of any democratic country. Matters purely Canadian will, of course, be added. The need of such knowledge, not only among newcomers but citizens generally is well recognized. The [illegible] problem of how it [illegible] provided or imparted [illegible] one. The quality of citizenship in a democratic [illegible] felt rather than [illegible] rather than imposed [illegible] and undoubted[illegible] In regard to re[illegible] the emphasis should [illegible] which citizenship [illegible] rapidly growing [illegible] of the individual [illegible] stark realities [illegible] And in re[illegible] the main em[illegible] be on the fund[illegible] democratic way [illegible] understood in the [illegible] An effort will [illegible] a con[illegible] what is [illegible] the general [illegible] institutions [illegible] has been [illegible] be difficult [illegible] of the right [illegible] Canadian [illegible] knowledge be [illegible] its proper value [illegible] of citizenship hand[illegible]

Looking Up . . . By F.A.M.

On Writing Letters to Overseas

This is the kind of column I can write now that I'm home and a civilian once more. I enjoy writing it too because I've been asked about the topic and because it might help make lots of people happy.

Letters mean everything in the world to fellows away from home and things familiar. The evacuation brought that home to most of us, didn't it? And this is a good place to thank you for the letters you did write to us all when we were over there. If you could've seen the wild scenes of rejoicing when the day came that each of us got letters, you would have had much better expressed feeling of appreciation than I am able to say in words.

There's still lots of guys away from home and away from Canada. Maybe you know some of them and maybe you've thought about writing to them. Well, here's some ideas from the experience that we had out there.

AIR LETTERS NOT FAST

First—correct me if I'm wrong but it actually took just as long for an air letter to get overseas as an ordinary four cent letter. Coming from overseas is another story. Air mail is much faster. So if you at home are writing, don't waste a dime on an air letter and find yourselves cramped too, when you can send hundreds of ever-loving words for only four pennies. And it gets there just as soon.

What to write about? Shucks, you'd think it'd be easy to find things to write and yet, it's surprising how many letters we got that didn't say anything. And how many others that didn't get written because there didn't seem to be anything to put down. Right?

Here's the size of it. Supposing you're the guy out there. Well, chances are you'd be living and working in a place where all you see day upon day is males in uniform just like yourself. Palm trees, rickshaws, natives yelling in their own tongues, different weather, a different atmosphere hits you in the face wherever you turn. And palm trees et cetera aren't any too glamorous after a couple of days. You'd much rather trade them for the big chair by the radio at home or the narrow booth at the corner coffee shop any day.

ANY MAIL FOR ME?

Comes mail time, you wait eagerly as you have been doing every day as the corporal from the postal office brings the day's offerings to the sergeant's mess. You start pawing them over almost frantically—this is if you've been out there only a few months—afterward you get more phlegmatic. You find a letter from a pal back in Canada and maybe one from a sister at home. You stuff the letters hurriedly in your pocket and outwardly casual you walk slowly towards your own bunk. Every nerve of you is straining to open the envelope quick so that you can read the newsy bits that surely must be in them but you congratulate yourself on your self control and desist.

One of the other guys asks, Mail here?

Yup, you answer.

None for me, eh? His disappointment shows through a poker face that didn't quite succeed.

You reach your quarters and in the privacy you finally tackle the letters. You curl up in a corner and from then on you are oblivious to everything except those few pages of stationery.

Your pal tells you about things that have been going on in Toronto or Hamilton, or London, or Montreal, or Winnipeg or any other place. The local organization held a dance the other day and so-and-so was there. He just came out from B.C. just like hundreds of Nihonjin who are making these mornings at Union Station look like a second evacuation. Remember he used to go out with whatchamacallit, well, he had whoosis with him that night. And she's getting to be quite the hubba hubba gal. Then your pal goes on to explain to you that "hubba hubba" is the new phrase that's taking the place of the "woo woo" of your time. A guy named Perry Como made a song about "a hubba hubba" popular which is why it is a part of the national vocab.

Your sister's letter says that your letters written in Calcutta and Singapore arrived together and everybody including Dad and Mom took turns reading them. Both Dad and Mom are hoping you'll write some more letters in Japanese because that would mean so much more to them. The kids had a Hallowe'en party at school and Harry won the prizes for the best costume. Other kids came in blackface and clown costumes but Harry was dressed up in a girl's dress with mother and the sisters getting together on it. He had a hat on that Mom used to wear years ago and pink ribbons for pigtails. Lipstick and rouge and everything else so he really looked like a girl. His long underwear peeped from underneath his puffed sleeves too.

Now you can figure how a guy would feel. He sits there with the letters in his hand and looks into space, re-living every bit in his imagination. For a while he is lost in a dream and home once more. And people say there's nothing to write about.

REMIND HIM OF LITTLE THINGS

Gosh, there's lots to write about. Try to think of what he would like to hear that will make him think of home. Share your experiences with him by giving him a detailed account. Doodle in the margins if inclination strikes you. It's different enough to be appreciated. And be happy so that you'll make him happy.

Personally I get a great kick out of writing letters to guys overseas. And the kick is a mental lift out of the feeling that my poor efforts might make the other guy feel good for a few moments. This way I benefit too and the time and trouble is so little that it's worth it many times over.

If your are corresponding regularly with a guy, there's one hint. Keep tab of his letters and when you answer put the previous letter in front of you, refer to it; and, if he asks any questions answer them. It may have been two months ago that he wrote the letter and another two months before he gets your answer so tell him what you're answering too. That way you're really showing that you do think about the fella.

It's not my place to start going on about those letters that come in perfumed envelopes and exude an air of pink clouds and day-dreams. And also draw pear-shaped whistles from bystanders. That's your business. But you gals, especially, can be real nice to a guy by sending him pictures and that doesn't necessarily mean committing yourselves. Of course if you don't want to keep it on a platonic basis, okay, but be fair; don't build the poor guy up for a let-down just because you're feeling lonely.

Being overseas is an interesting state of mind. You've heard lots about the dreams that guys build while they're away from home. That's the McCoy, we sure built them. The thing is, don't go taking advantage of that vulnerable condition by giving him all kinds of hints for the construction and then knock the props from under him when he comes home ready to co-star in a re-enactment of a "Back Home For Keeps" ad. You see, onna wa kowai. Totemo, totemo kowai.

This sounds as if we figure that we should get everything just because we are playing soldier [illegible]. Well, [illegible] us wrong [illegible] [illegible] and didn't feel that way. We were just a bunch of ordinary guys away from home with frequent attacks of homesickness and loneliness that [illegible] with hundreds of other guys didn't help.

That's where letters come in. Your letters. True, we weren't such good correspondents either. Sometimes we didn't answer [illegible] for months while you wondered what the heck. Sometimes we felt so darned lonely that we didn't feel like writing a letter, but when your letters did come we couldn't [illegible] of answering.

So thanks again to you who did write and to those who are still writing to all those fellas over there. And if you aren't writing but would like to, all I can say is "Thanks and Pleeze Do!"

MOOSE JAW HOSTEL

By James T. Hori

Moose Jaw Hostel is now in full swing with the arrival of 61 Japanese from New Denver, bringing her present total population to 285 persons including children. Many more are expected to arrive shortly from Slocan Valley.

This hostel, the former RCAF No. 32 Service Flying Training School is located only four miles from the city of Moose Jaw. The Japanese staying in this hostel are free to visit the city any day or night they wish. Transportation is available at all hours, but since it is only four miles to the city many Japanese walk into town every day.

The city of Moose Jaw is a very nice town with very friendly people. Since the opening of this hostel the Japanese staying here have gotten along very well with the people of this city.

The evacuees housed in this centre relocated from many parts of the country. Many came from the east and many from the west such as Tashme, New Denver and Rosebery.

The housing conditions are good in this hostel. One lady from Tashme said she thought Moose Jaw Hostel would be similar to Tashme or worse. But when she came here she found it very different and is satisfied. The many children who are here with their parents like it much better than B.C. ghost towns. One young Nisei put it this way:

"I like Moose Jaw Hostel because I could go to the movies every day if I wanted, and I could go swimming and watch baseball games at night. And after four years in the B.C. town this place is much better."

The weather out here is very warm and many children and adults are getting a very nice tan. At present the Japanese staying here are taking everything easy and visiting things over with their friends.

Some families have already settled in the city. They have many openings here but the city is facing a housing shortage and it is very hard to settle down at the present moment. But to the young boys it does not matter very much since local farmers hire them by the day. The kids are very happy to make a few dollars.

Otoko Wa Urusai

Reply to "Onna Wa Kowai"

By PEG

Says F.A.M., "onna wa kowai" and rattles on for a whole column to show that he is not scared. He reaches the end leaving the reader doubting whether he is proving his masculinity or imagining himself paying us the supreme compliment. I should leave this rebuttal in the capable hands of N.B.E. but being of the species "onna," I could not resist attempting to get in the last word.

F.A.M. won't admit it but in criticising the normal Nisei tactics he seems obsessed with the sickening romantic Japanese concept of humanity. Remember in the prewar Japanese movies, how the quiet, kimonoed lady always got her man but the vivacious skirted chick always lost him? The men were no better. They were usually the strong silent type or a consumptive spouting poetry to his beloved from his deathbed but otherwise hiding his love. If a quiet heroine and a silent hero got together, think how dull their life would be!

But back to "onna wa kowai"—the writer ridicules the feminine wiles of "flittering" and "all-conquering smiles." If a girl were not to put on such a performance for the benefit of the men present, she would immediately be labelled a "cold fish." Females, half-grown or adult, titter, my critic, because you males prefer them lightheaded. If you refuse to dig below the "surface," naturally, women will put on the pleasing exterior act.

In making his remark on the camouflage, the practice of which he impertinently suggests be widened, the writer forgets that hiding nature is not a custom practiced by women alone. I could go back to the days when men wore unmentionables to give themselves a wasp waist but there is a better example today, namely, shoulders. I'll bet more than one pair of those broad swaggering clavicular girdle were padded by a tailor.

Men are intolerant. One hardly ever hears a girl sniff when the boy friend goes into a hula hula rhapsody over Grable's legs or Jane Russell's curves but let her sigh over Wilde or Peck, the contempt vindicts the atmosphere. "That gooable ham? You wimmin have no taste!"

When girls follow Dorothy Dix's advice to listen to men's handsome(?) men with undivided attention and open their mouths only to sigh, "Oh, you are so intelligent!" the men fall flat on their faces to propose even if to live bitterly ever after. All of which goes to show the colossal vanity of "otokos." On the other hand, he batters her with talks of her "beauty, charm, etc." and she likes it but recognizes the "line."

I hasten to add here that these remarks are based on general observation and any resemblance to any particular persons or incidents are very purely coincidental.

Nearing the end, F.A.M. insinuates that women have the corner on the [illegible] market. Throughout the article he proves that men [illegible] catty as women any day. [illegible] everyone knows [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and scratch hard[illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] protected [illegible] physically and morally. I [illegible] why he claims that [illegible] kowai."

Acknowledgement

Generous donations from the following are gratefully acknowledged by The New Canadian: Mr. [illegible] Hirai of Slocan, B.C.; [illegible] Nogami of Slocan; Mr. Masao Mikado of [illegible] on the occasion of his recent marriage.

Nisei Golfers in Winnipeg to Hold Tournament in August

WINNIPEG, Man.—Nisei golfers in this city are brushing up on their drives, iron shots and putting in preparation for the coming handicap tournament to be held at Kildonan Golf Course on Sunday, August 4. The tournament will be a one-day affair, and contestants will play 36 holes to compete for the trophies which are to be presented at the conclusion of the event. At least 15 entries are expected.

Old-timers as well as beginners are reported to be registering for the event.

So far this season, the Kildonan Course has been the rendezvous of most local Nisei golfers who have taken up the sport in earnest. Many are teeing off at the 69-par course on week-ends, and where possible, on week days as well.

* * *

Co-ed Canteen . . .

"Variety is the spice of life," so the saying goes. And the Co-ed Canteen has taken it to heart and stepped out recently with varieties in the program which they have been sponsoring on every third Thursday night.

Last week, a sizeable group of Winnipeggers enjoyed a "Splash and Dance" affair held at the YWCA. For Thursday, Aug. 8, the Canteen has announced a "Bowling and Dance" program. Bowling will start at 7:30 at Gibson's Bowladrome at 351 Donald St., and after two games the group will proceed to the YWCA for a regular session of dancing to the p.a. system.

Summerland Nisei Awarded Trophy

SUMMERLAND, B.C.—Alfred Kita, popular Nisei student of Summerland High School, was recently awarded the Verrier Trophy as the most outstanding graduate of this year.

The highly coveted Verrier Trophy is awarded in recognition of high academic standing, character, and athletic ability.

Rosebery Showakai

ROSEBERY, B.C.—The Showakai recently held a special meeting to discuss the future plans of the organization. Resulting decisions were: (1) to continue Showakai activities until such time as dissolution of the organization is deemed necessary due to relocation or repatriation of members; (2) any or all matters concerning the Defence Committee will be referred to its secretary, Mr. M. Ishida; and (3) after the conclusion of Defence Committee activities, to donate its treasury balance to the National Federation.

Raps Forced Removal From Pacific Coast

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The forced evacuation of Japanese persons from the North American coast was a serious blow to basic principles of property and civil rights, Lawrence I. Hewes, Jr., of Los Angeles, told the University of British Columbia inter-cultural relations class at the Normal School on July 19, according to the Vancouver Sun.

He contended that "no racial group in the United States ever demonstrated such complete loyalty as the Japanese."

Mr. Hewes cited the battle record of the famed 442nd Infantry and the 100th Battalion, all-Nisei units which fought in Italy and other war theatres, and were among the most highly decorated in World War II.

"We cannot have a sound social and economic order," he added; "If men of ability do not have a chance to express these abilities. Stupid race prejudice, which prevents minority groups from taking specific jobs, is a case of throwing talent out of the window."

Raymond Busseis Wins Three Straight Games

By Y.K.

June 30—

In a one-sided game, Raymond Busseis chalked up 12 runs in the third inning and four in the sixth to outscore P.B. Chinooks 16-4. Chinooks were credited with eight hits to Busseis' 13.

BATTERIES:

Busseis—G. Moriyama, M. Tobo, N. Kamitomo and Y. Senda.

Chinooks—S. Ohno, K. Moriyama, R. Hayashi and M. Yoshino.

July 7—

Raymond Rookies' hopes of defeating Raymond Busseis failed to materialize as Busseis' Kamitomo hurled a well-earned 8-4 victory for his team. Y. Tamura was on the mound for Rookies.

The highlight of the game was Akio Hayashi's two-run homer.

BATTERIES:

Busseis—S. Hayashi, N. Kamitomo and Y. Senda.

Rookies—Y. Tamura and W. Nishida.

July 14—

The highly favored Iron Springs nine bowed before Raymond Busseis who spurted ahead in the seventh inning to snatch a close 6-5 decision.

Busseis took advantage of a relief pitcher who replaced D. Motokado in the seventh inning to push across five runs to win the game.

BATTERIES:

Raymond—M. Tobo, N. Kamitomo and Y. Senda.

Iron Springs—D. Motokado, A. Oshiro, S. Nawatsukino and M. Araki.

Summerland Takes Lead in OK Championship Series

By [illegible]

SUMMERLAND, B.C.—Summerland Hinodes got off to a flying start in the first game of the 3-out-of-5 Okanagan Valley Championship Series with a 10 to 1 victory over the Kelowna nine on July 13 at the local diamond.

George Uzawa hurled a full game for the Hinodes, displaying some of the form reminiscent of our late friend and leader, Jim Ageno. For Kelowna, Mits Koga started the game but was relieved early in the game by Shige Kawahara. Both Kelowna pitchers suffered because of poor support by the infield. Rookie Fred Kato of Hinodes put on an outstanding batting display in his first game of the season.

BATTERIES:

Kelowna—Mits Koga, Shige Kawahara and Yamamoto.

Hinodes—George [illegible] and Min Kita.

P.B. Chinooks Defeat Raymond Rookies 9-5

By R.S.

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—After taking an early lead when Raymond Rookies had [illegible] first inning, Picture Butte Chinooks defeated their opponents 9-5 at Park Lake on July 14.

Rookies collected three runs in the first inning and two in the third, but Chinooks rallied to score six, two and one runs in the third, fourth and sixth innings to gain the upper hand.

K. Moriyama was on the mound for Chinooks and T. Kawasaki for Rookies.

Personal Notes Across Canada

Marriage

BABA—OMOTO

TASHME, B.C.—The marriage of Miss Hisaye Omoto, daughter of Mr. Tokutaro Omoto, and Mr. Sadaaki Baba, son of Mr. Sadajiro Baba, was solemnized July 13 at the Tashme United Church. Reverend McWilliams officiated.

The couple left on a honeymoon to Toronto where they will reside at 397 Sackville St.

* * *

MIKADO—NISHIYAMA

MAGRATH, Alta.—The marriage of Miss Kiku Nishiyama, daughter of Mr. Hisaji Nishiyama, and Mr. Masuo Mikado, son of Mr. Masukichi Mikado, was solemnized May 25 at Raymond Buddhist Church. Reverend S. Ikuta officiated. Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. M. Kudo, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Okamoto.

OBITUARY

KISABURO KUBONIWA

ROSEBERY, B.C.—Funeral services were held July 18 at New Denver United Church for Kisaburo Kuboniwa, who died in New Denver Hospital on July 16.

KURO KIDO

TASHME, B.C.—Funeral services were held July 18 at "D" Building, Tashme, for Kuro Kido, who died on July 16 at Tashme Hospital. Reverend McWilliams officiated.

Notice

The Toronto Judo Club is scheduled to resume activities on Aug. 17. It has been closed temporarily during the summer.

SUMMERLAND N.C.F. HOLDS BEACH PARTY

By K.I.

SUMMERLAND, B.C.—The Summerland NCF held a beach party on Friday, July 19, at Powell's Beach, situated along the shore of the deep blue Okanagan Lake.

* * *

The Okanagan is enjoying a very cool summer so far. Cloudy with some showers has been the forecast for the past month. On July 15, a hail storm hit Summerland which undoubtedly caused some damage to apples and cherries. However, crop prospects are rather good.

P.B. Chinook Club's Picnic

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—Members of the Raymond Rookies baseball team were guests at a recent picnic held at Park Lake under the sponsorship of Picture Butte Chinook Club.

Relocation Record for June

TORONTO, Ont.—Toshiro, Toichiro and Mrs. Matsuye Aoki and two minors, Vernon; Tomio and Mrs. Iyo Nishikawa, Minto City; George and Mrs. Kazuko Umemoto and one minor, Minto City; Ruby Imamoto, Fusae Hashimoto and two minors, Katsuzo, Yasu and Sally Kawaguchi, Shizue Kondo and two minors, Kaju, Kenji and Kenkichi Nagata and one minor, Fusako Maruyama and one minor, Sam Kimura, Koichi and Taye Miyamoto, Yoshinori and Mary Matsui, Etsuko Yoshida, Chizue Matsui, Tashme; Sumi Tokiwa, Gentaro, Hatsuye and Katsumi Watari, Misuye Yoshida, Lemon Creek; Aiko, Hatsuko and Matsuji Kurita, Emiko, Taeko and Jujiro Sano, Noshi and Akiko Nagasuye and three minors, Koshiro and Mitsue Aoyama and one minor, Junko Yamashita, Isamu Furuya, Kazuo Hamasaki, Misao Furuya, Mikiko Ohashi, Fumi and Al Fujiwara and two minors, Emiko Inouye, Miyeko and Matsuyo Sato, Nobuko Honkawa, Ayako Yamashita, Slocan City; Naoichi Ono, Tsune Okada, Tadaichi Okada, Sohei and Sei Miura, Toshiaki, Kikuo and Otso Sumi and one minor, New Denver; Toyo Omae, Rosebery; Suzu Oki, Kaslo.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Chiyeko Morita, Kelowna; Shigeru Taguchi, Salmon Arm; Tamaichi Funamoto, Penticton; Yasuo and Lucille Oikawa, Shigeru and Yei Inata, Kino and Yoshinori Shiraishi and one minor, Hideko Matoba and two minors, Shizuo, Kiyoharu and Shinobu Shimoji and one minor, Heibei Kitagawa, Kayoko Nakano, Kyoko and Ichiro Uchida and one minor, Kanaye Yonemura, Masayuki Honda, Kazuo, Kiyo and Tameo Aoki and two minors, Aki, Shita, and Itsuki Fujino and three minors, Chiyoko and George Kakino and one minor, Genzo Kumagai, Miyeko Yasuoka, Saburo Arinobu, Ayako and Shusaku Nakamura and three minors, Roy T. Nishikawa, Yuriko and Ichio Deshima, Kiyoshi G. Masuda, Mikio Seki, Tojuro and Kishi Inamoto, Mary Asako and Chiso Oye, Masao Iida, Mio, Hisako and Tsumeo Hanatsuka and one minor, Tame, Tatsuko and Genichi Honda, Shigeo Kinoshita, Toshio Nakamura.

Asao, Mitsuyo, Yoshihiko and Shoichi Funamoto, Shigeko, Chiyeko and Torakichi Machida and one minor, Ayako, Kazue and Yoshizo Irizawa and one minor, Tashme; Eisaku, Hiro[illegible] and Mrs. Yoshi Miura, Greenwood; Kikuzo Morino and one minor, Kiyoshi and Fumi Okawa and three minors, Hideo and Yoshi Ishii, Lemon Creek; [illegible] Hamade, Dick Tsukamoto, George and Chiyoko Hori, [illegible] Kazuko Saisho, Slocan City; Emiko Hamade, Toyoko Obayashi, Eizo Tanaka, New Denver; Kenichi Obayashi, Rosebery.

KAPUSKASING, Ont.—H. Kishiyama, S. Yamazaki, S. Hayashi, G. Honda, N. Mikuriya, Blue River; S. Kawahara, Moose[illegible], Ichitaro, Fusa, Taiko and Kyoshi Ichikawa, Tetsuo, Sadako and Saichi Harafuji, Shizuo Harafuji, Tashme. NEYS, Ont.—S. Adachi, K. Maikawa, M. Fujinaga, Y. Yamashita, M. Karakida, E. Sumi, T. Kaji, T. Ishii, N. Miyahara, D. Yasumoto, S. Tsuji, [illegible] I. Makao, T. Furukawa, K. Kakiya, S. Kumagai, K. Hamane, T. [illegible]ino, Blue River; [illegible] and five minors, Slocan City. BRANTFORD, Ont.—Noimatsu [illegible], Salmon Arm; Josie [illegible], Tashme. CHATHAM, Ont.—Takashi Onishi, Golden; Toshiko Kadonaga, [illegible]chi, Kii, Mitsuko and Ayako [illegible], Chika and Tomekichi [illegible], Kiyoshi, Ayako, and Hikaru Nasa[illegible] and two minors, [illegible] and Yoshimatsu Nagao and [illegible] minors, Maiko Seki, Chiyo and Yasutaro Sugiyama and [illegible], Hitsuji Seki, Tanaeki [illegible], Tashme; Tamio Okashi and [illegible], Greenwood; Masaru and [illegible] Ejima, Satsuko and [illegible], Naoye Tomoko, and [illegible] and two minors, [illegible].

VINELAND STN., [illegible] Yoshi Takayuki [illegible] minor, Tashme; [illegible] and Tsuru Tsuji and [illegible], Slocan City. WINONA, Ont.—[illegible]dako, Sei, Mino, Ta[illegible] Takaji Sakuma and [illegible], Tashme. LONDON, Ont.—[illegible] yasu Higa, Tamotsu [illegible], Juichi and Sueko [illegible], Shirakawa, Kiyoshi and [illegible] Kawai, Hompei [illegible], Tashme; Kenji Chizuko, [illegible] Masaharu Okuno, Slocan City. St[illegible]

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(Continued from page 1)

Pacific coast.

He stated that no distinction was made between Canadian citizens and Japanese nationals when they were "deported" from coastal areas of British Columbia in 1942.

Mr. Wismer emphasized, however, that the orders could be dealt with naturally, even if the council finds that one class of persons should end by [illegible].

[illegible]

tion has nothing to do with the power to deport.

He regarded the requests for repatriation as "supply with[illegible] down the [illegible] of [illegible]."

"It appears that if a Japanese person has been in Canada by [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] many people may have [illegible] around deflecting signatures [illegible] a [illegible] to me.

"[illegible] . . . there is a [illegible] past Japanese persons [illegible] see that a request for repatriation has nothing to do with it [illegible] be [illegible] the [illegible] deportation."

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[illegible]

Civilian Orders For
Double-Breasted Suits
and [illegible]
[illegible]